

ground, and contains so just and accurate a statement of the truth, that I give it without further comment:

—KENTUCKY.—This State is claimed by the friends of Harrison as *certain* to cast its vote in his favor, because they say, he has led them off in battles in which they have gathered glory for themselves and their posterity, and that they will never desert their old General. But what stands the true issue? Has he any just claims to

support of Kentuckians? He has, if wantonly stre-  
the battle-fields with their best blood gives him any.  
stead of leading them in valorous achievements,  
they not been, like so many bees, slaughtered to  
pease the manes of Harrison's enmity towards ever  
ficer against whom the least dislike lurked in his bo-  
or who seemed destined to eclipse him? Yes, the

of Kentucky has always been the victim of the ebullience of malice and envy, which was continually forcing from their commander. We cannot think that Kentuckians, when they look back at the valor and talents we have been forever lost to them, and which, if a "mischiefman" had been their leader, would now be adorning the battlefields of our country, an argument to

the legislative halls of our country, an ornament to himself and their native State, can go for the Hero. In every battle in which he engaged the Kentuckians, perished in hecatombs, and gained no glory. At Tippecanoe, the gifted Davies and Colonel Owen, and the brave men under them, were sacrificed, because the General lacked sense to select his own camping ground, and

the soldiers the Indians. At river Raisin, Colo. Allen, Simpson, Hart, Hickman, and their gallant companions, were massacred, because Harrison treacherously failed to send the expected reinforcements, which would have saved the army. But the success of Gen. Winchester would have been a total discomfiture of Harrison's plans, and perhaps might have thrown him into

shades of retirement. The butchery of the Kent  
ians under Dudley, at Fort Meigs, was another resu  
his Generalship. Croghan conquered against his or  
and Snellby pushed him on to the Thames, where  
battle was won by Col. Johnson, while Harrison  
in fact, nothing more than a spectator, as solitude E  
says, "I calm as a summer's morning." The Kentuck

know this, they know that Webster's treachery, by rallying the spirit of patriotism in the East, and cutting off all supplies from our troops, while it fed the embers with the fat of the land, did not weigh more heavily on Western valor and Western exertion than Harriet's imbecility and incapacity. The Kentuckians have, with many and severe defeats by Harrison, and in

of reaping the glory which was due to their valor and trepidity, they reaped an untimely grave. Kent will remember these facts, and cannot, in justice to fair fame of her patriotic dead, go for Harrison, anything but carrying out the principles of "any man against *Fan Buren*," can make the Kentuckians so dead to the feeling of honor as to go for Harrison."

This, fellow-citizens, is the *wretched* Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army, who the *veritable* Wig or Wiggy party would have you believe, is an accomplished military man—He is worse than a "man of straw," when they have set up for you to worship.

In the year '97, mind you, Mr. Harrison left the aid of the U. States, and was in a few weeks thereafter, appointed Secretary to the North-west Territory—F

In December, '99, he took his seat as delegate to Congress, from that Territory, with the right of debate but not of voting.

invasion,) by the Republican party—Gallatin, Nicholas Randolph, et cetera—And on this occasion, V. Henry Harrison took the floor by the side of Harri G. Ois, Robert Goodloe Harper, and others of the deral party, and there he has stuck ever since. This roic General received his reward. He had knocked the head of the hydra of John Adams, the 1st and

the door of the bounty of John Adams, the 1st, and the 14th May, 1803, (not more than 5 months in the vice of John Adams, 1st, and the odious Federal party—odious to every Republican.) he received as his reward the appointment of "Governor of the Indiana Territory from John, the 1st, his "Lord and Master." So says Smith's Universal Gazette of that day, published in 1803.

On the 8th February, 1817, true to his vocation, he voted with the Federalists on the subject of appropriating

the Board of the Bank of the U. States to Internal Improvement. John Randolph spoke against it for 14 hours—and Calhoun for.—Harrison voted in company with Pickens, Webster and other Federalists.

“He appeared in the Senate of the U. States again in December, 1825. During the administration of John Adams, every vote which he gave in the Senate on

In February and March 1826, he voted throughout the Panama Mission, in favor of John the 2d, or J Q Adams' construction of the Constitution, with all the Federalists in the Senate of the U. States.

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to the Republic of Columbia, and there offended Bolivar, the real "Ministry Chief," and was recalled by another real "Ministry Chief," Gen. Jackson.

Ohio. But the people were not foolish enough to elect him, but were for leaving him "alone in his glory"—"a glory as it is, and his fate appeared to be fixed private station—but lo! these Wigs, Bank, Interim, Improvement, Tariff, and now Abolitionists, appear to have picked up this *any thing, or nothing* to make a sident of him—*worse, infinitely worse, than a man*

This man of the Wigs, recollect, my fellow-citizen is the person who made a speech against the reduction of the standing army of John the 1st. This army raised, as I stated before, under a pretext of war with France, but in fact, to overawe the States, and the popular party. This same John Adams, about this

made use of this memorable expression, and he was buoyed by this same William Henry Harrison, in keeping this army, "that there was a faction in Virginia, ought to be ground in dust and ashes, before the front of their injured and insulted country!" Who were faction, my fellow-citizens?—It was our illustrious Mason, and Giles, and Madison, and Monroe, and F

dolph, then a Republican. This was the faction with the detestable John the 1st, said, ought to be "ground dust and ashes."—Yes, the noble Republican Phalanx Virginia, the noblest of the noble—and yet this proof of John the 1st, is brought forward before you as a candidate for the Presidency,—and the Wig party, professedly the friends of the Union, are his best friends, but

Fellow-citizens, my life for it!—if Mr. Van Buren would once say, "I am for the United States' Bank," this opposition would cease. Yes, the United States Bank, which one day or other, (if you ever see

low citizens;—he would be the "sweetest little fellow in the world." Now, this same Tippecanoe General for the Bank of the United States—this same supporter of John Adams' *Standing Army*, and backer of him in the dastardly "reign of terror," is brought before you by these Wigs "in sheep's clothing," for you to vote

as President of the U. States. Do you not understand these Wigs now? Are your eyes not opened? They say, I will vote for *Hugh L. White*; now the H. son and the White ticket is the same, *identically*—two *Siamese twins*.

I will do him justice: This gentleman, in answer to Mr. Lobe, Randolph on the floor of the Senate in 1850,

on the debate on the Cumberland Road, says, in  
stance, that Mr. Randolph, who had just charged  
with "being an Alien and Sedition Law Federalist,"  
"have come to the conclusion, by the course pursue  
him in the session of 1799-1800."—(Truly, sir, he  
"Having no vote," says he, "I did not think prop  
to bring in the discussion of any of the great ques

take part in the discussion of any."—Here is a misstatement—gross misstatement. He made a speech in favor of the Standing Army—and made, no doubt, for the purpose of escape; but he failed. Mr. Randolph was too point. He has marked him for you, my fellow-citizens, to at. These are the flesh-marks the Editor of the V

mistook for the signs to the next Presidency—he has marked him for all posterity to look at. He says took no part in the discussion of the great political subject that divided the two parties. Did he not speak against reducing the army? He certainly did. But he says he not "in favor of the Alien and Sedition Laws." He knows that, or would swear to it? He acknowle

that he had expressed sentiments favorable to Mr. Adams' administration—and particularly the war—the pretence, mind you, with France. "For Mr. Adams, Mr. H., I entertained at that time, and have ever

1000